

CDC—HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis

FY 2015 President's Budget Request | \$1.128 Billion

Mission

To maximize public health and safety nationally and internationally through the elimination, prevention and control of disease, disability, and early death caused by HIV/AIDS, non-HIV retroviruses, viral hepatitis (VH), other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and tuberculosis (TB).

Major Programs

- HIV Prevention by Health Departments
- Surveillance, Research, and Programs to Support HIV Prevention
- HIV Adolescent and School Health
- Viral Hepatitis
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Tuberculosis

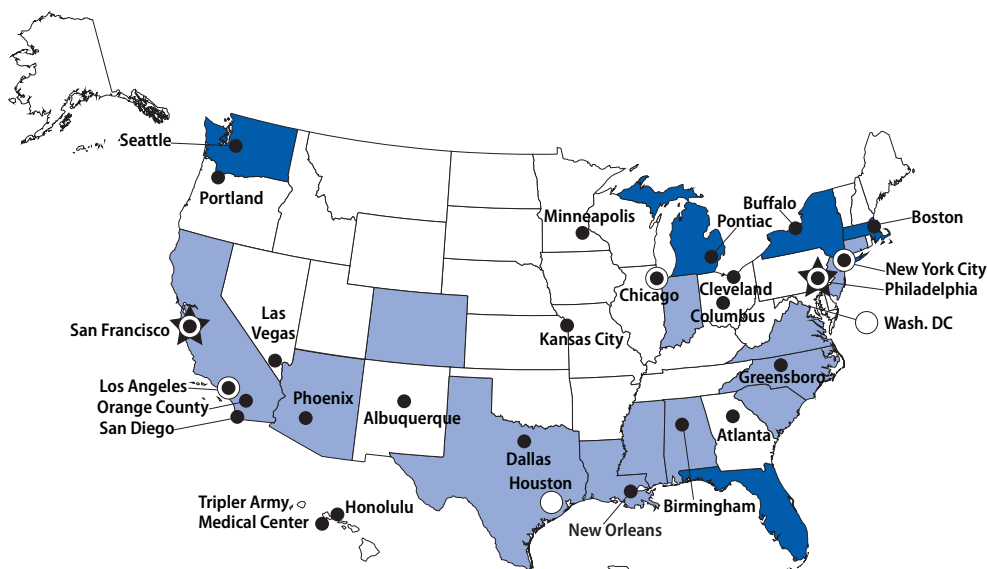
Goal Highlights

- Prevent new HIV infections and otherwise support the goals of the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy*
- Increase linkage to care for people living with HIV/AIDS
- Prevent disease and death from viral hepatitis infection
- Reduce STIs, especially among men who have sex with men and among adolescents
- Prevent new cases of TB infection and disease
- Reduce health disparities

Why We're Here

- More than 1.1 million Americans live with HIV infection, and one in six is unaware of their HIV status.
- Lifetime costs of treating a single person with HIV infection is \$402,000. Preventing HIV infections saves more than \$6.4 billion annually in medical costs.
- There are about 20 million new STIs in the United States each year, with an estimated half occurring among young men and women.
- TB sickens nearly 10,000 people in the United States each year, of which about 1% of cases are drug resistant.
- About 3 million adults in the United States are infected with hepatitis C virus. Most are baby boomers, and about 50% are unaware of their infection.

Sentinel Surveillance Sites for HIV, VH, and Gonorrhea



CDC conducts Sentinel Surveillance in select states and cities. In addition, CDC funds almost every state for HIV, VH, STI and TB prevention.

How We Work

- Provide leadership, funding, training and guidance to state, territorial and local health departments, clinical providers and non-governmental organizations.
- Monitor infections and risk factors.
- Conduct and support prevention research.
- Promote integrated surveillance, policies, standards, trainings and procedures.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Impact Highlights



Under CDC's Expanded HIV Testing Initiative, from 2007 to 2010, 2.7 million persons were tested for HIV. This initiative averted an estimated 3,381 HIV infections, and achieved a return of \$1.95 for every dollar invested



Domestic TB cases have declined from a high of 25,103 cases in 1993 to 9,945 cases in 2012



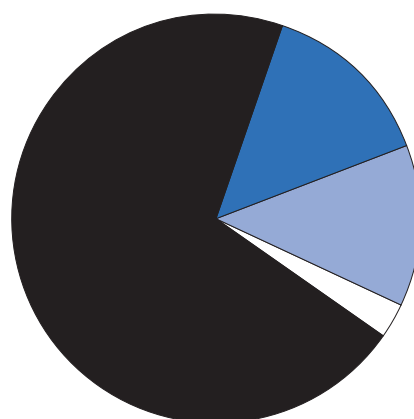
CDC activity contributes to annual prevention of 21,000 cases of pelvic inflammatory disease and 4,000 cases of tubal factor infertility, which together result in potential healthcare cost savings of \$45 million to \$77 million each year



In 2013, CDC promptly responded to a 10-state outbreak of hepatitis A related to imported fruit, using molecular detection techniques and issuing post-exposure prophylaxis guidance



FY 2015 President's Budget Request



- \$31M**
Viral Hepatitis
- \$143M**
Tuberculosis
- \$158M**
Sexually Transmitted Infections
- \$796M**
Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention and Research

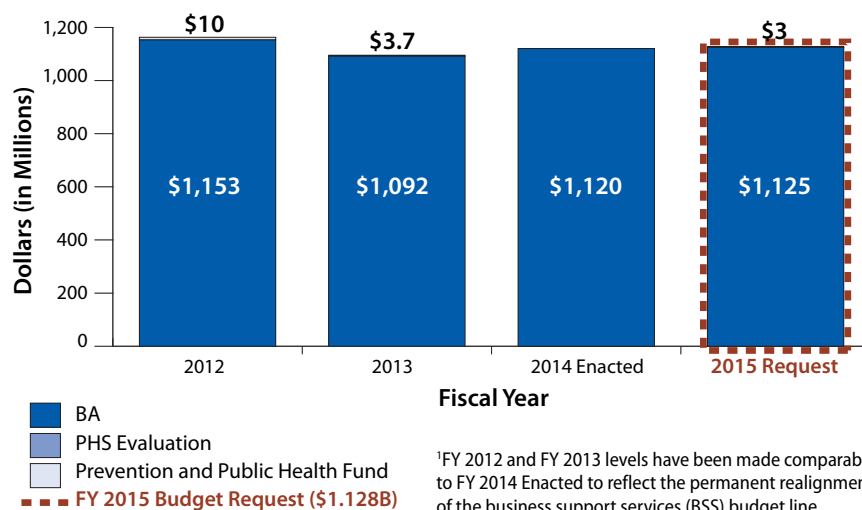
A total of \$1.128 billion requested includes:

- \$7 million above FY 2014 Enacted level
- \$1.125 billion in Budget Authority (BA)
- \$3 million from Public Health Service (PHS) Evaluation Funds

Budget Highlights

- Over \$4 million above FY 2014 Enacted level to improve HIV surveillance, testing and other prevention interventions to most efficiently target prevention and treatment programs.
- \$3 million above FY 2014 Enacted level to assess and enhance HIV school health efforts.
- Working with community-based organizations and capacity-building assistance providers to improve HIV testing and linkage to, retention in, and re-engagement with care and prevention services for persons living with HIV.
- Budget maintains level funding for VH, STIs, and TB.

HIV/AIDS, VH, STI, and TB Funding History¹



For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/budget